

# The American Legion

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## IS NAMED LEGION HISTORIAN

Eben Putnam Performed Similar Service Before the Office Was Made Permanent.



A life of singular variety and adventure has been that of Eben Putnam, new-chosen national historian of the American Legion.

Mr. Putnam was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863. He received his education in private schools and the Cambridge high school. While he was a boy he was the companion and assistant of his father, the distinguished anthropologist, Prof. Frederic Ward Putnam, in archaeological explorations in various parts of the world.

Mr. Putnam has been deeply interested in genealogy, eugenics and New England histories, and has compiled and published a number of works on these subjects. He has conducted extensive investigations over a period of more than twenty-five years into the question of immigration. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and American Historical Society.

Early in the fall of 1915 Mr. Putnam became convinced that this country must enter the war eventually, and joined the training school organized in his state. He attended the Plattsburg camp the following summer and the next winter was a member of a provisional battalion of infantry. He was barred from a commission in the line because of his age, but on April 4, 1917, was commissioned a captain in the quartermaster corps. His son also was in the service.

Mr. Putnam served as assistant to the depot quartermaster in Boston and later served overseas in the fuel branch. He was discharged August 22, 1918. Mr. Putnam is a charter member of Wellesley Post No. 72 of the American Legion, and was insurance officer and post historian until he resigned to accept the post of department historian for Massachusetts, where he served also in the capacity of a member of the state executive committee. He had performed the duties of a national historian of the Legion before that office was made permanent.

## TO BE GREAT WAR MEMORIAL

State of Indiana to Erect Magnificent Building to House Legion National Headquarters.

The erection of a magnificent building to house national headquarters of The American Legion in Indianapolis is assured following the action of the Indiana state legislature, which voted that the state war memorial should take the form of a structure for this purpose.

A tract of state-owned land in the center of Indianapolis, 900 feet long by 450 feet wide, will be dedicated to this project and the city has been authorized to include two additional city blocks adjoining the state properties. The result will be a splendid plaza with American Legion headquarters in the center. The land is valued at approximately \$12,000,000.

The Legion building will be constructed under the control of a board of trustees appointed by the governor of Indiana. All members will be men of the Legion. Already the Indiana legislature has voted a tax levy which will yield more than \$3,000,000 as an earnest of its desire to adequately house and equip national headquarters of the Legion.

## SINCERE FRIEND OF LEGION

Mrs. Janette Logan Jacobs Has Been Hard Worker in Interest of Disabled Ex-Service Men.

A fearless and devoted worker in the interest of the disabled ex-service man, Mrs. Janette Logan Jacobs of New York city, has proved herself a sincere friend of the American Legion. It was Mrs. Jacobs who supplied the Legion with many of the facts which it laid before congress when it demanded the reform of the federal board for vocational education, a reform which had been carried out largely under the direction of the veterans' organization.



Post Meets in Two Towns. When Lee-Bishop post of the American Legion was organized in the two towns of Hudson and Tynsburg, O., a novel scheme was hit upon to avoid jealousy between the communities. The post holds its sessions in the two places on alternate meeting nights.

## LEGION AND LABOR QUESTION

Position of National Body, Adopted at Cleveland Meeting, Made Clear in Bulletin.

A clear and well-defined exposition of the official attitude of the American Legion toward organized labor is contained in a bulletin sent out by national headquarters of the Legion in Indianapolis, setting forth the statement on the question issued by Past National Commander D'Olier, which was adopted by the national convention as the Legion's platform in industrial difficulties. The statement follows:

"The attitude of the Legion toward organized labor is the same as its attitude toward all groups of American citizens who are interested in a square deal for all in the maintenance of law and order, and the protection of the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers. In any controversy between capital and labor, the interest of the American Legion is confined to that of the maintenance of law and order and, without taking part on either side, in case a situation should arise where life and property are endangered, it is the duty of members of the Legion to perform their full duty as citizens, according to their own conscience and understanding.

"In such a contingency it is the Legion man's duty to assist in the maintenance of law and order by acting as an individual and offering his services to the duly-constituted authorities for the maintenance of law and order. There is nothing to prevent the individual member of the Legion as an individual from taking either side in such a controversy but the Legion, as an organization will not do so."

## KEEPS EYE ON LEGION MONEY

Robert H. Tyndall Is Reappointed National Treasurer by the National Executive Committee.

The handling of the finances of the American Legion will continue to be directed by Robert H. Tyndall, national treasurer, who was reappointed to the position by the national executive committee.



Mr. Tyndall is a native of Indianapolis, and during the war served as colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery, Forty-second ("Rainbow") division. He was in command of the regiment throughout the war and was with the army of occupation in Germany until April, 1917.

Previous to his service in the World war Mr. Tyndall had long been interested in military affairs. He enlisted in Battery A of the Indiana National Guard in October, 1897. The battery was mustered into the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Battery on May 10, 1898, becoming a part of the expeditionary forces in Porto Rico during August and September of that year. In 1900 he enlisted in the reorganized Indiana National Guard and served as corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain of Battery A until 1913, when he was promoted to major of the First Battalion, Indiana Field Artillery. He served on the Mexican border from July, 1916 to January, 1917, and received the rank of colonel in April, 1917.

## ASKS FOR MILITARY ESCORTS

Philadelphia County Committee Appeals to President Wilson to Provide Firing Squads.

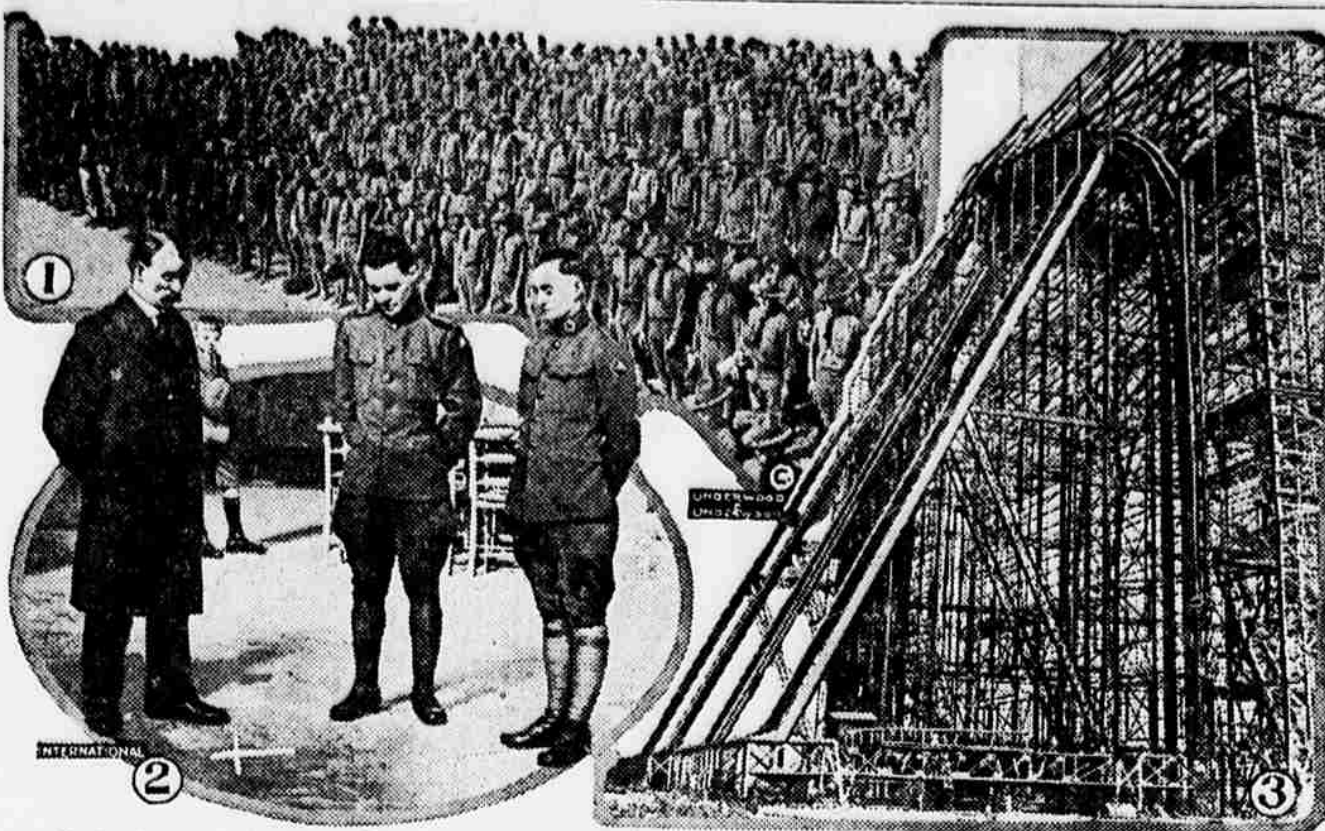
Following advice from the adjutant general of the army to the effect that it is impracticable for the War department, without a special appropriation for transportation expenses, to provide military escorts for the burial at Philadelphia of soldier dead whose bodies are being returned from overseas, the Philadelphia county committee of the Legion has appealed to President Wilson to provide at least two firing squads for this purpose from Camp Dix or through the Frankford arsenal at Philadelphia.

"The American Legion representatives," the letter reads, "were not satisfied with the excuse offered by the adjutant general of the army for refusing to assist in meeting this emergency. The bodies of soldier dead of the A. E. F. are being returned to Philadelphia daily, and as many as five requests a day are being received by the American Legion. The Legion, through its representatives in the county organization, took the position that it cannot avoid its responsibility to honor these men who gave their lives for their country.

"The United States army is now recruited to a strength of 300,000. It was the unanimous opinion among the Legion representatives of the 76 posts in this county, that as commander in chief of the United States army, you might consider it a privilege to assign to Philadelphia 16 men who might serve as military escorts, thus assisting the American Legion in performing a paramount patriotic duty."

The letter was signed by Romain C. Hassrick, secretary of the committee.

Legionnaires as Guard of Honor. Impressive ceremonies marked the funeral of Elbert F. Wald, late commander of the Department of Panama, whose body was laid to rest in the National cemetery at Arlington, Va.



1—Students of the Camp Dix "summer university" at roll call. 2—Site of tomb in Westminster abbey where an "unknown British warrior" was interred on Armistice day. 3—Electrically operated doors of navy's huge hangar for dirigibles at Lakehurst, N. J.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Japan Working for an Amicable Adjustment of the Dispute With United States.

## OKUMA VOICES DISCONTENT

Armistice Day Celebration in the Allied Countries—Eminent Men at Geneva for First Meeting of League of Nations Assembly—Developments in Near East.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Takashi Hara, premier of Japan; Baron Shidehara, Japanese ambassador to the United States, and Roland Morris, American ambassador to Japan, all are hopeful, even confident, that a better understanding between the two nations will soon be brought about and that international relations are in no grave danger of being overstrained. Marquis Okuma, former premier, is by no means so optimistic since the Californians indorsed their anti-alien land law. In an address before a general meeting of the Japanese Immigration association last week in Tokyo, Okuma said: "It is strange how cool the Japanese are towards a problem deciding the fate of their brothers in America."

The anti-Japanese movement in the United States, he asserted, endangers relations not only between Nippon and America, but also between Japan and other powers.

"Germany," he said, "was reduced from leadership among nations because she ignored the principles of justice and humanity, and now America, ignoring them, is setting an example that Canada and Australia will probably follow."

"Must we, one of the five great powers, remain silent when others act inhumanely and unjustly towards our nationals? That is not the way the welfare of humanity is promoted."

Premier Hara regards the California agitation as sectional and not representing the country at large, and believes that if the thinking people in both countries are careful not to let the agitation go to extremes, sound judgment eventually will prevail and the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Undoubtedly it will be left to the new administration and the new senate to make the adjustment, which may take the form of a new treaty. The plan favored by Japan is that Japan shall undertake to prevent further Japanese migration to the United States and that our government shall undertake to safeguard the property rights of the Japanese already in the country. Tokyo would prefer to have this in the form of a strengthened "gentlemen's agreement," but Governor Stephens and other leaders of opinion in California maintain the Japanese question never will be settled permanently until the "gentlemen's agreement" is abrogated, Japanese excluded by statute and Japanese property-holding rights restricted, as contemplated by the California referendum measure.

Armistice day, the second anniversary of the ending of the World war, was fittingly observed by all the allied and associated nations. The ceremonies in London and Paris were especially impressive. In the presence of King George, the heads of the government and the relatives of missing soldiers, the body of an unknown warrior was interred in Westminster abbey, this being the highest honor England can pay to one of her dead; and in Whitehall the king unveiled a permanent cenotaph dedicated to "the glorious dead."

The French took the body of an unidentified soldier from the cemetery at Verdun and interred it beneath the Arc de Triomphe. President Millerand and Marshals Foch, Joffre and Petain took part in the ceremony. Then the

heart of Gambetta, who brought France through the terrible days of 1870, was deposited in the Pantheon.

In the United States there were no ceremonies of a national character, but the day was generally observed with parades, memorial exercises and patriotic meetings. Former service men held a great gathering in New York and were addressed by General Nivelle, the defender of Verdun.

Crosses and medals were presented to American naval heroes by the navy department. The Red Cross took advantage of the day of celebration to start its drive for a vastly increased membership, and the response to this call was immediate and general throughout the country.

All preparations were made last week for the first meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva November 15. Whatever may be accomplished at this session, it will be a notable gathering of great men. Every nation member of the league has sent eminent men to represent it, among them being Arthur Balfour, H. A. L. Fisher and George Barnes for Great Britain; Leon Bourgeois and Andre Tardieu for France; Tittoni for Italy; Hymans for Belgium; Paderewski for Poland; Branting for Sweden; Baron Hayashi, Ishii and Megata for Japan; Motta, Ador and Usteri for Switzerland, and accomplished statesmen for each of the Latin-American republics.

The countries not represented at the Geneva meeting, because they are not members of the league, include Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, Russia, Mexico and the United States of America.

Statesmen and publicists of France have been especially active since the election of Senator Harding in discussing the probable revision of the treaty of Versailles and the chances of forming an association of nations which the United States would join. Ambassador Jusserand will soon return to Washington, after spending several months in Europe, and it is believed he will bring the latest views of his government on the subject of recasting the league covenant. Through him, France may renew its efforts to have the senate ratify the treaty guaranteeing protection to France against exterior aggression.

Developments of the week in the Near East were not especially favorable to the allies in several instances. First, and most important, was the news that Armenia had concluded an armistice with the Turkish nationalists, whose seat of government is in Angora. The Turks had captured Kars and Alexandropol and were moving toward Erivan. The Georgians being threatened, were mobilizing on their frontiers and hoped to save Batum. This action of the Armenians opens the way for direct junction of the nationalists and the Russian soviet forces and creates a serious condition for Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece in Asia Minor. Kemal Pasha's armies are still intact, because the allies cannot get far from the sea coasts, and his government is going ahead regardless of the fate of Constantinople and the sultan. Its authority is supreme in Anatolia and it is probable that the Turks there will elect a new sultan after separating the sultanate and the caliphate, and that thereafter a new caliph also will be chosen.

The nationalists insist that the treaty of Sevres must be revised and that Smyrna, Cilicia and part of Thrace must be returned to Turkey. France especially would oppose this, fearing that Germany would take it as a precedent and ask modification of the treaty of Versailles. The Turkish treaty has not yet been signed, the Porte having said the time for such action was unpropitious.

News of Baron Wrangel's desperate struggle against the Bolshevik armies in southern Russia is a trifle confused, but on the whole not very encouraging to his well-wishers. Dispatches from Sevastopol said the soviet forces had broken through his outer works at Perekop, but that the situation was not considered as serious. French military observers with Wrangel said

he had fallen back into the Crimea and that the retreat had been conducted with notable success, the morale of his troops being unimpaired. He hopes, with proper material, to maintain his position until cold weather brings about the disintegration of the soviet armies. The Moscow government says its troops east of Perekop have crossed the Sivatch river into the Crimean peninsula.

At last Italy and Jugo-Slavia have come to an agreement in the Adriatic dispute. It was said the settlement of the Istrian frontier is in favor of Jugo-Slavia, though Monte Nevoso goes to Italy; Fiume is to be independent, with territorial contiguity to Italy; the Italians get the islands of Cherso, Lussini and Unie and suzerainty over Zara. It was understood the territorial pact would be accompanied by commercial and political agreements.

Premier Lloyd George, in an address at the inauguration of the new lord mayor of London, took occasion to warn Ireland again that the British government was determined to put an end to the campaign of assassination, and that there will be "no real peace in that island, no real conciliation, until this murder conspiracy has been shattered." He warmly defended the work of the police in Ireland, saying: "They are getting the right men. They are dispersing the terrorists. If the police need more power they shall have it."

The Irish republicans, seemingly, have accepted the challenge, for the murders of policemen and soldiers continue, and preparations are being made to meet the emergency of the threatened closing of the railway and mail systems of the island. Committees are organizing to provide food and fuel to the towns along the railroads.

Some fool friends of the Irish, in this country, sent to the British chief secretary for Ireland a threat of reprisals against Englishmen resident in the United States, "if there are any more reprisals in Ireland on and after the fourteenth day of November." The British embassy in Washington has called the attention of the State department to this and it is understood the department has started an investigation.

The Walsh congressional committee which for more than a year has been investigating the operations of the shipping board and its Emergency Fleet corporation stirred up a hornet's nest last week when it published the report of A. M. Fisher and J. E. Richardson, who had conducted inquiries for the committee. This makes broad charges of corruption of officials and employees of the corporation, graft in purchasing supplies for and in repairing government-owned merchant ships and the use of political and other influence in obtaining construction contracts and the allocation of vessels to operating companies. The board is accused of gross waste of the government funds and of failure in co-operation. In his testimony before the committee, however, Mr. Richardson said his report did not purport to fix any illegal act on any person. Charles Piez, director general of the corporation during the war, before being called before the committee entered a general denial of the charges of corruption and graft. Commander A. B. Clement, executive assistant to Admiral Benson, chairman of the board, told the committee the only real ground for criticism of the board's administration was the lack of perfect co-ordination between the different departments. Representative Walsh said Admiral Benson probably would be called on to testify. There was considerable criticism of the committee for making public, for the second time, charges against the shipping board without first giving the organization a chance to defend itself.

An interesting development of the baseball situation was the decision of the eight National league clubs and three of the American league clubs to form a twelve-club league, and the offer of the chairmanship of the new board of control to Judge K. M. Landis at an annual salary of \$50,000.

## GOVERNOR GARDNER URGED TO CALL AN EXTRA SESSION

Reduction of Taxes Ostensible Purpose, Confirmation of Democrats Real Reason, It Is Said.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Pressure is being brought to bear on Governor Gardner to call a special session of the legislature for early in December. Ostensibly this session is desired for the purpose of reducing the income tax rate, the corporation franchise tax rate and to enact legislation to make the \$500,000,000 road bond amendment effective as soon as possible. Behind it, however, is a desire to secure confirmation of all Democratic office seekers whose names were either not presented to the senate at the last session, or whose confirmation was overlooked by that body.

It is not likely that Gardner will favor a special session for any purpose whatsoever, except a great emergency. There are a number of appointive officers, such as members of the State Tax Commission, State Game and Fish commissioner and board members who have not been confirmed yet.

## MOBERLY IS MAKING PLANS FOR 2 BIG STATE CONVENTIONS

Moberly, Mo.—Moberly's importance as a convention center will be emphasized the coming year in a publicity campaign to be inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce. Plans for the entertainment of visitors to the state meeting of Elks and the annual convention of the Missouri State Baptists' Association now are under way. An effort also will be made to secure the permanent establishment here of the Missouri State Poultry Association.

## Record Enrollment of Teachers.

Columbia, Mo.—Membership in the Missouri State Teachers' Association will be the largest in the history of the association this year, according to E. M. Carter, state secretary, of this city, whose report indicates that the enrollment is fast approaching 100 per cent. Carter attributes the increase to the fact that the association was reorganized last year on a democratic representative basis. He says there will be a record attendance at the annual meeting in Kansas City, November 11 to 13.

## St. Joseph Gas Rate Raised.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The State Public Service Commission has granted the St. Joseph Gas Company an increase in its rates of 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The old rate for the first 50,000 feet was \$1.30. This is increased to \$1.60 and the same increase is applied to other rates for gas used in larger quantities, the largest consumers getting a rate of \$1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet. A service charge is also allowed the company, ranging from 50 cents per month to \$1.25.

## 100 Farmers in Cole County Organize.

Jefferson City, Mo.—One hundred farmers of Cole county have organized a branch of the Missouri Farmers' Association. Philip Berry, of Eugene, was elected chairman, and Otto Linsenbard, of Lohman, was elected secretary.

A large organization will be formed at a later meeting. It was announced that the organization will not conflict with the county farm bureaus, but the organizations will work together. The object is to be the formation of buying and selling agencies.

## To Return Alleged Auto Thieves.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Governor Gardner honored three requisitions from the governor of Illinois for the return of James Ross, James Jones and Alex. Brown to Chicago. They are held by the St. Louis police on the charge of having stolen an automobile from Henry Henderson of Chicago.

## Bland Girl's Good Roads Essay Best.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Freda Carr, a pupil in the public school at Bland, Gasconade county, won the first prize offered by the Missouri Good Roads Federation for the best essay on "Why the \$500,000,000 Good Roads Bond Issue Should Carry."

## Armistice Parade at Cape.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Members of 14 divisions participated in the Armistice Day parade here under the auspices of Louis K. Juden Post, American Legion. Hundreds of Red Cross members and several other posts took part.

## Woman as School Inspector.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The state superintendent of schools has announced that he has appointed Miss Agnes Rank, of Princeton, state inspector of rural schools. Miss Rank is superintendent of schools in Mercer county.

## Gardner Names Delegates.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Governor Gardner appointed 35 delegates to represent Missouri at the Citizens' Conference on Education, to meet in Kansas City on December 10.

## Widow Sues Bakery For \$10,000.

Sedalia, Mo.—Mrs. May Stratton has filed a suit for \$10,000 damages from the Nafziger Baking Company for the death of her husband, Don Stratton, a carpenter, who was killed August 23 when a part of the ceiling fell and he was caught beneath it when called at the plant to make repairs.

## State Grange to Meet at Hannibal.

Hannibal, Mo.—The 49th annual convention of the Missouri State Grange will convene here December 7 for a three-day session.